FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 23.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 13.]

"The Greatest of These Three."

Faith, Hope and Charity, abroad one day,
Saw, as they went, a beggar by the way;
For some small alms he humbly knelt to pray;
"Ask on," said Faith, "he that in prayer believes,
Sooner or later, all the good receives."
"He that in patience holds an empty cup,"
Cried sparkling Hope, "The Lord will fill it up."
So Faith and Hope still wandered on;
Charity waited till they both had gone,
Then sweetly, in the beggar's empty palms,
Without a word bestowed a golden alms.

To Robert E. Lee.

Thy Troy is fallen; thy dear land
Is trod beneath the spoiler's heel.
I cannot trust my trembling hand
To write the things I feel.

Ah, realm of tombs! But let her bear
This blazon to the end of time—
No nation rose so white and fair,
Or fell so pure of crime.

The widow's moan, the orphan's wail,
Come round thee; yet in truth be strong!
Eternal right—though all else fail,
Can never be made wrong.

An angel's heart, an angel's mouth—
Not Homer's—could alone for me
Hymn well the great Confederate South—
Virginia first; and Lee.

—*Philip Stanhope Worsley.*

Carlyle.

Iconoclast, thou, too, art overthrown!
Death, merciless as thou, hath torn thee down
From that high place where thou didst sit and frown—
Mocking all human weakness save thine own.
A warrior thou, and yet thou didst not meet
Thy fate with lofty fortitude resigned;
But like a Parthian, direst in defeat,
A flight of poisoned arrows shot behind.
Fame tramples on thy name as thou didst tread
With iron heel upon the illustrious dead:
Ah, well for thee if thou hadst knelt and wept
In manly silence where thy brothers slept!
Thy tears had sweetened all thy bitter heaven,
And for forgiving thou hadst been forgiven.

Who made thee judge! hadst thou no weakness too?
No kindred crumbling of our common clay?
That thou shouldst tear death's kindly veil away
And hold the meaner part of genius up to view?
They called thee Friend, and laid their bosom bare—
Thou sawest only what was poorest there;
The rich, the lofty and the sweet thine eye
Marked not, or marking, passed them sneeringly.
Thou hadst too little mercy to be just;
Unkindly at thy command behold them crawl—
Sad, shambling phantoms, shaped of hallowed dust!

Unwise! thy haggard figure heads them all.

Tormented by the vultures of disease,
An egotist of pain, thou sawest men
Through the dark medium of thine agonies;
And in thine own hot gall didst dip thy pen,
And Cowards, Fools and Knaves didst write them down.
Life early looked upon thee with a frown,
And thou didst nurse the insult in thy brain,
Till, certain of thy strength, with fierce disdain
Tenfold thou didst repay thyself again.

And thou wert strong. Magician of the spell
That raised the spectres of the headless dead,
Who rolled in blood beneath a nation's tread,
While Freedom wallowed in her crimson hell—
Oh fool! bare, the tramp of marching feet!
Dark in the tumbrels jolting through the street!
The clashing guillotine that never tires,
Till Terror, strangled with excess, expires!

Such strength was thine. Ah, had there been in thine
More of the gentleness thou didst despise;
Had Man seemed less unlovely in thine eyes,
Thy faults, the heirlooms of mortality,
His loving hands had buried with thy frame;
Sealing unblemished to posterity
The glory of a high and hallowed name.

—*Charles L. Hildreth.*

HOLMES ON EMERSON.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered an address before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York, on the 17th inst., on the poetry of Emerson. He defined poetry as impassioned or inspiring thought expressed in musical, commonly in metrical, language. It need not necessarily be impassioned, but if not inspiring, however agreeable verse might be, we are disposed to deny it the name of poetry. It is the natural flowing out of eloquence. Why persons who can write well in prose choose verse is accounted for in various ways. The man who recites his verses to every listener he can button-hole is the most fearful of beings. The reader of Emerson's early essay, "Nature," will see by what process he passed from prose to poetry. He does not make his poet (who was himself, doubtless) sing in verse, but he puts into his mouth that which he meant as the most complete expression of his inner thought. When it took the metrical form, it was commonly one of the simplest, much of it being in what you may smile to hear me call the normal respiratory verse. Two of Mr. Emerson's poems which stand in the foreground, "The Sphynx" and "Brahma," have no doubt frightened off many readers from his poems. Dr. Holmes took up these two poems and showed how they were likely to perplex and perhaps discourage many readers, who, if they had begun with other poems of Emerson and kept those to the last, might have become loyal Emersonians. Dr. Holmes next mentioned some of the careless rhythms and rhymes which naturally offended fastidious critics. All these things must be allowed for, but they are mere trivialties to the great fact that we have in Emerson a master singer. The difference between his poetry and that of others with whom he might naturally be compared is that of algebra and arithmetic. The fascination of his poems is in their spiritual depth and sincerity and their all-pervading symbolism. Nothing is vulgar if he touches it—giving him a milking stool or an ale-house bench to sit upon, he throws his imperial purple over it and it becomes a throne. After summing up the character of Mr. Emerson's intellectual and spiritual nature, Dr. Holmes closed by saying: "His writings in prose and verse are worthy of all honor and admiration, but his manhood was the noblest of all his high endowments. A bigot here and there might have avoided meeting him, but if He who knew what was in men had wandered from door to door in New England, as of old in Palestine, I cannot help believing that one of the thresholds which "those blessed feet" would have crossed would have been that of the lovely and quiet home of Emerson."—*Cor. Bost. Jour.*

THE TWO NEW ENGLISH BISHOPS.—Dr. Richard Lewis was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff, and George Howard Wilkinson Bishop of Truro, last Wednesday.

THE STRATHMORE MYSTERY.—If there were monsters in foreign families, there have been not a few in the English; and if France can boast of her Bluebeards, we can point to two or three equally odd personages belonging to our own nobility. In illustrating this I am going to tell you a fact which cannot be denied, for it is based upon indisputable evidence. The Strathmore family is one of the oldest and most historical of Scotland. They have been earls since 1423, and inhabit no less historical a castle than that of Glamis, associated with the Macbeths. In 1456 Lady Strathmore, falsely accused of conspiracy by witchcraft against the life of King James IV. of Scotland, was burnt in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh. Her son, driven desperate by persecution, flung himself over a rock and perished immediately. The title remained some years dormant and was revived by James I. of England, VI. of Scotland. It is said the Lady of Strathmore cursed her family for having abandoned her in her distress. Be this as it may, there is what has recently transpired in this ancient house. For four generations there has been a mystery at Glamis Castle which no one has ever been able to fathom. Some said it was a ghost, others a mysteriously hidden treasure; but rumors of a more or less uncanny nature floated round the country and have done so for about ninety-three years. Four Earls of Strathmore have seated themselves in ancestral state at Westminster, and yet all the while the real Earl, the eldest of the family, was alive, hidden in the vast old feudal palace at Glamis. He died only last year, aged 92 years, and he was a monster. He stood eight feet in height. His head and the upper part of his body resembled that of a toad. His skin was marked with black and white splotches, and his hands were webbed. He could not speak or hear, but his eyes were bright but wild. He never showed signs of reason, and in order to avoid legal difficulties and painful revelations this horror was hidden in a building erected on purpose. His jailers were paid handsome annuities to keep silent. As each earl succeeded to the estate he was taken to see this terrific creature, and it is said that one of these gentlemen almost lost his reason in beholding the loathsome and gigantic horror. Last year the poor wretch died and the secret has come out, owing to difficulties concerning the disposal of his remains. The most extraordinary part of it all is that the whereabouts of the monster earl was kept so wonderfully quiet, and also that he lived to such an advanced age. —*London Cor. N. Y. Express.*

BAD AIR.—Washington is as a rule singularly free from crimes of violence, but a murderous mania has seized upon the town during the last week. The case of a negro who killed his wife some months ago came up in court last week, and a crop of wife-murders followed. The de Tronville case was particularly horrifying. The woman was a Pole and an accomplished linguist employed in translation at the Agricultural Bureau. The man, who has some attainments, was in the coast and geodetic survey. He came to the house of his wife, from whom he had been separated, and in five minutes the woman was a corpse and the man a suicide. The new police regulations seem to be effective so far. There has been a notable decrease in thefts and burglaries, although in the face of that statement an ingenious youth with capabilities for acquiring other people's property, sauntered into the open hallway of a handsome house on Wednesday night, unscrewed all the bronze door-knobs and walked off with them. There may be, however, something in the atmosphere of Washington which conduces to the itching of the palm. Old Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, used to say that the minute he got within sight of Washington he began to feel a desire to finger the baggage of the other passengers.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. World*

FORESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—When American forests are mentioned, most people think of the great North-west; but it is said to be a fact that no forests of America will to-day compare with those of North Carolina in variety and luxuriance of growth. This State contains almost 40,000 square miles of unbroken forest, containing all the best known species of trees to be found in this country. On the uplands may be found the white pine and the hemlock; on the lowlands, the palmetto and the magnolia. Of the twenty-two species of oak to be found east of the Rocky Mountains, nineteen grow in North Carolina; and twice as many varieties of trees grow within the limits of this State as may be found in the whole of Europe. For arboriculture, it is one of the most favored regions of the globe; every variety of tree grows with a rank luxuriance unknown in the North. Some tulip trees may be found more than a hundred feet high, and measuring thirty feet around at the foot of the trunk.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A recent telegram from Hong Kong says: "The French Minister to China had arranged the Tonquin affair satisfactorily in December, but the new French Ministry rejected the arrangement. The result, the dispatch says, will probably be a long and costly war for France. China will use her best troops, which will probably be commanded by English leaders, and will perhaps have the assistance of an European ally.

In a suit for separation, the counsel for plaintiff draws a most unflattering picture of the husband, whom he denounces as brutal, bad-tempered, violent and so on.

The counsel for the defendant then rises and depicts the plaintiff as cross, bitter of tongue, headstrong, and the like.

"Pardon me gentlemen," says the Court, blandly, "but where does the incompatibility of temper come in?"—*French Wit.*

M. Michel Mason, the French dramatic author, is dead.

Why the Southern Traveller Makes a Far Journey to the North.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

"It was at Harper's Ferry, that historic spot consecrated forever by John Brown, whose puny but heroic revolt in behalf of four millions of human beings began and ended here, and who calmly laid his fate within cannon shot of the little "fort," now a pig-stye, from which for a brief space he defied the power of a great Nation."

FAYETTEVILLE, April 23, 1883.

EDITOR OBSERVER:—Will it be believed that the above was copied from *The Baltimore American?* That a paper published in the South, and built up and sustained by Southern patronage, should admit into its columns an article containing such an abominable sentiment? That a vile horse thief and desperado, who aspired to the bad eminence of being the instigator of a wholesale butchery which should sweep out of existence seven or eight millions of his countrymen and countrywomen, with all the attendant horrors of a servile insurrection, should be held up to the gaze of the world in terms of unqualified praise as a model hero?

Shame! shame! on the miscreant who penned it; shame, shame, on the paper that would publish and thereby endorse it, be it of the North or the South (but especially of the South), be its politics what they may. He who would do either is in the estimation of all right thinking men a creature so utterly depraved that "it were sheer flattery to call him coward."

The "copy" is taken from a Northern paper, *The Massachusetts Ploughman*, and we blush to think that that staid and ordinarily dignified exponent of the grandeur and teachings of the noblest of all arts, that which its name implies, should so far have forgotten itself and stultified itself, as to give space to a most imaginative(!) story from "a war correspondent," embodying the vile thought quoted. We are too generous to believe that those at least of its "Ploughboy" readers, who flew to arms in '61 through sense of duty, as they deemed it, to uphold the integrity of the Union, will not repudiate all such heroism as exemplified by John Brown, and all such journalistic good taste as displayed by the *American* and *Ploughman*, in landing by implication his diabolical ambition.

We would not be deemed so unamiable and sectional as the utterance would import: "No less could be expected from a paper published in the shadow of the 'Tewksbury almshouse,' than endorsement of wholesale murder of 'Innocents.'"

No; as belonging to the same class, the class which furnished more *grave* material on both sides when the issue came which was precipitated by the Kansas cut-throat, than all others combined, we are willing to throw the mantle of charity over our brother *Ploughman*, and call the innuendo, implied by reproducal, a simple inadvertence. But it would more than stretch the blanket; it would rend "the mantle," did we attempt to spread it over the original type-setter. *The American* is inexcusable for prime production; nor is it the first or five hundredth offence in that direction of which it is guilty. Slander of the South, by implication, insinuation, or innuendo, is its stock in trade. *But this is the climax.* Its patrons are called upon to approve the mock heroics of a diabolical lunatic, or by reversal, of a lunatical devil, which if crowned with success, would have been a thousand times worse than death and annihilation to them and their's. "Behold Plato's man." Behold the *American's Hero.*

Perhaps, if the substantial business men of Baltimore would let a shot severely alone, which can, in issue after issue, thus insult the moral sentiment of an entire people, they would not have to resort to yellow bird and Lord Baltimore festivals year after year in order to attract and detain the custom of the section maligned. The South lives to be abused; but she would prefer for it to come from natural foemen, instead of friends in foemen's guise, or foes in that of friends. Can not "the solid men" of Baltimore build up a paper, "which will furnish the commercial news" as well as any other, and not wantonly wound the sensibilities of a brave, haughty but retiring race? If not, let them not wonder that Southern men, instead of halting, prefer to go a couple of hundred miles beyond to lay in their supplies, where friends are friends, and foes are foes. *Verb sap.* W. J. G.

LET THE CAPITAL BE REMOVED.—We see by the *News and Observer* that the people of Raleigh have not only probably defeated the proposition for a subscription to the Albemarle and Raleigh Railroad, but have also defeated the proposition submitted to them for the improvement of the streets of that city. With the railroad matter we have no concern, although we think a great mistake was made in defeating the proposed subscription. With regard to the other matter, however, viz., the improvement of the streets of Raleigh, we in common with every citizen of the State have a right to speak and to speak very plainly.

Raleigh is the capital of the State, and, if it is to remain so, its streets must be put in such a condition as to be passable in winter when the representatives of the people assemble there to legislate. The people of the whole State have a right to demand this much if the pride and self-respect of the people of Raleigh are not sufficient to render outside pressure unnecessary; and, if it is not done, the Legislature ought to force them to it if that be constitutional, and if not they ought at once to move the Capital elsewhere. It ought never to have been established there anyhow, and it was only made the seat of government by a corrupt bargain in the first instance. It is a pity that this vote on improving the streets could not have been taken during the session of the Legislature. If it had been we suppose there would have been enough spirit among the members to resent and remedy it in some way.—*Charlotte Journal-Observer.*

A WAR REMINISCENCE.—Probably the last federal soldiers that were killed during the late war, were killed in this county on the 29th day of April, 1865, and on that day for the first time the quiet of our town was disturbed by the entrance of the "armed invader." All during the war our isolated position had exempted us from the ravages of war and we had escaped the desolation that marked the march of Sherman's army, and it was only after both Lee and Johnston had surrendered that any federal soldier entered our town. It was on Saturday the 29th day of April, that five federal soldiers rode into our town from the West until they reached the centre of the town, where the two main streets intersect, and where about a dozen of our citizens were quietly loafing in the pleasant sunshine. Reports had preceded them that some "bummers" were robbing the people, a few miles north of town, and as soon as these soldiers rode up they were suspected of being the "bummers," and this suspicion was strengthened by one of them riding a fine horse that was recognized as belonging to a citizen of that section. The soldiers upon being questioned stated that they were the advance guard of a large force that was coming on behind, but this was not believed, and their surrender was demanded by Capt. T. B. Harris, (of the 5th regt. N. C. cavalry) who had mounted his horse as they approached. At this all but one put spurs to their horses and dashed on through town, but this one drew his pistol and he and Capt. Harris had a regular horse-back duel, firing several times each, until the soldier turned and followed his comrades. The only bullet that left its mark was the one that struck the store-house now occupied by Capt. W. L. London, and which narrowly missed the soldier. This "scrimmage" created no little excitement, and a number of our citizens at once armed themselves and went in pursuit of the soldiers, and killed three out of the five. These men belonged to Gen. Atkins' cavalry command then stationed at Chapel Hill (17 miles from here,) and it was feared by our citizens that a force would be sent here to avenge their deaths, and so on the next day Hon. John Manning was sent to Chapel Hill as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of peace between our town and the United States armies. His mission was eminently successful, for when Gen. Atkins was informed of the depredations perpetrated by these "bummers" he said they ought to have been shot.

The 29th of April is the eighteenth anniversary of the occasion, and almost a new generation has grown up among us since, of whom but few have ever heard of it. Among other incidents it is related of one of our esteemed and now venerable citizens that, while the soldier and Capt. Harris were shooting at each other, he ran into Hanks & Berry's drug-store and, seizing an empty gun, began to snap it most vigorously at the hostile Yankee.—*Chatham Record.*

REVISITING HIS NATIVE STATE.—Col. Henry L. Scott, former chief of Staff to Gen. Winfield Scott, who has been spending the winter in Aiken, S. C., for the benefit of his health, arrived at the Buford House yesterday, accompanied by his wife, who is a daughter of Gen. Scott. Col. Scott is a native of New Berne, N. C., and a graduate of West Point. He was chief of staff to his father-in-law during the Mexican war, went on the retired list just before the late "rebellion," and then being unwilling to fight against his own countrymen, resigned and went to Europe. He resides in New York. His father was the most accomplished physician of his day in North Carolina and resided first in Wilmington, then in New Berne, (where he married Miss Guion, an aunt of the late Haywood Guion, of this city,) and finally in Fayetteville, where he died in 1824.—*Charlotte Journal-Observer.*

[Dr. Scott, the father of Col. Scott, certainly enjoyed the reputation of being the most accomplished physician of his day in this State. He was twice married—his first wife being Miss Mallett, daughter of Col. Peter Mallett of Fayetteville, and sister of General Edward Jones Mallett, now of New York.]

SOUTHERN COTTON MANUFACTURING.—The annual report of the Graniteville Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Augusta, Ga., for the year just closed, shows that the company earned 21 per cent. on its capital, after paying all necessary expenses and the interest on its bonded debt. The past has been regarded as an unfavorable year for profits in cotton manufacturing, and the Graniteville stockholders think they have had hard luck, because last year the mill earned 30 per cent., and 21 per cent. is regarded as a minimum result. But it is questionable whether any cotton mill in New England can show as equally satisfactory results for the past year. During the year the Graniteville mills consumed 13,500 bales of cotton, and this amount of raw material was turned into about 18,000,000 yards of cloth. The increase was 650,000 yards over the product of the previous year.

HOW WIVES WERE GOTTEN IN OLDEN TIME.—In the olden days a man was required to give a bond and deposit it with the clerk of the court before he could take the hand of a woman in marriage. Capt. John Erwin, in cleaning up the old rubbish in the court house this week discovered a lot of these old bonds that had been filed away. Among them was the bond of Samuel Polk, father of James K. Polk, who gave bond in the sum of 500 pounds to marry Miss Jane Knox. The bond was dated December 24th, 1794; Robert Knox, the father of the bride, affixed his name to the bond as surety.—*Charlotte Journal-Observer.*

Col. Wm. Stevens, of New Orleans, who served on the staff of Gen. Dick Taylor during the late war, and since inspector-general on the staff of Gov. Wiltz, is dead.

THE LATE COL. "JACK" HAYES.—A dispatch from San Francisco has announced the death of Col. John C. Hayes, better known as Col. "Jack" Hayes, a gallant fighter in the Mexican war, and in later years as a conspicuous figure in the early history of California. Col. Hayes commanded a company of Texan rifle rangers during the war of the Lone Star Republic for independence, and he served (with his mounted rifle-shooters) as an auxiliary in the American forces during the war which was subsequently carried into Mexico. "Texas Jack," as he was called, was as remarkable for his modesty and amiable qualities as for the dauntless bravery which rendered him the terror of the Rio Grande frontier and made many a Mexican tremble. His reputation was so great, indeed, among the Mexicans that they stood in constant dread of his hardy band of soldiers. It was said of the Texas Rangers that they could live on less and go further than any men alive, not excepting the Indians. He was once captured and taken to Castle Perote, near Monterey, whence he escaped by digging through the walls, and made his way back to the American lines. Innumerable stories of his courage, audacity and skill are told, and a paper-covered edition of his biography preceded the absorbing "dime novel" of later days. He went to California as soon as the Mexican war was over, and was independent candidate for sheriff of San Francisco at the first county election held there, April, 1850. John W. Geary, who was subsequently Governor of Pennsylvania, was the first alcalde of San Francisco, and David C. Broderick, afterward, United States Senator, had just been elected State Senator. The election that resulted in the choice of the Texas ranger was long remembered as one of the most exciting and spirited ever known in the country. There were three candidates in the field—whig, democratic and independent. There were processions, open-air meetings, torch-light shows and other great displays. During the height of the independent (or Hayes) boom the renowned rifle ranger suddenly appeared in full rig, but bare-headed, and mounted on a fiery black charger. Darting into the midst of the excited crowd, he exhibited sundry splendid and wonderful feats of horsemanship, restraining his noble steed, but prancing wildly about while trumpets blared and cannon thundered. This characteristic stroke turned the scale. Hayes was elected by a vast majority. During the tronblous times that followed Hayes, as sheriff, was intrusted with the duty of attempting to disperse the vigilance committee, who had already hanged several notorious thieves and ruffians. He was unequal to the task, and he came in for a fair share of the odium incurred by the "law and order party." During the latter portion of his life Colonel Hayes mixed very little in public affairs. In the enjoyment of a small income, he passed his last years comfortably and quietly in Oakland, where his death took place Saturday, April 21.

VALUATION FOR TAXATION.—We published yesterday an article showing to some extent the low estimate on real estate when listed for taxation. In some sections it is valued so low that it is merely nominal, and practically for taxation purposes amounts to nothing.

The following figures from three counties named present the actual and tax values of those counties, and while there is variation here and there, this state of things, and even worse in some counties, exists all over the State:

Sampson assesses her 547,000 acres for taxation at $997,000, but the owners value their 221,000 acres of improved land at $2,851,657.

Hyde assesses her 150,000 acres at $385,000, but the owners value 33,000 acres at $1,080,000.

Wake has 545,136 acres, which are assessed at $3,182,000; the owners of 164,272 improved acres value their property at $4,378,331.

While two of these three counties pay tax on only one-third of the value of their lands the other pays on three-fourths, and there is neither common sense nor justice in permitting this burdensome discrimination.

We are glad to observe that the subject is beginning to attract some attention which may eventually result in correcting this great abuse.—*Char. Journal-Observer.*

HOW TO LOOSEN A TIGHT SCREW.—One of the most simple and readiest methods for loosening a rusted screw is to apply heat to the head of the screw. A small bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, if reddened in the fire and applied for a couple or three minutes to the head of the rusted screw, will, as soon as it heats the screw, render its withdrawal as easy by the screw driver as if it was only a recently inserted screw. As there is a kitchen poker in every house, that instrument, if heated at its extremity, and applied for a few minutes to the head of the screw or screws, will do the required work of loosening, and an ordinary screw-driver will do the rest, without causing the least damage, trouble, or vexation of spirit. In all work above the common kind, where it is necessary to use screws, and particularly in hinge work and mountings, fancy fastenings and appliances affixed to joinery of furniture work, we would advise the oiling of screws or the dipping their points in grease before driving them. This will render them more easy to drive and also to withdraw, and it will undoubtedly retard for a longer time the action of rust.—*London Builder.*

THE WESTERN CROP PROSPECT.—The New York *Tribune* publishes crop prospects from the great grain States and Territories of the West and Northwest, furnished by special correspondents at various places throughout these sections. The general tenor of these reports promises a crop which, if not perhaps equal to that of last year, will be at least up to the average crops for several years past.

VERY MODERATE FILLIBUSTERING.—The Steamer Tropic, engaged in the West Indian trade, seems to be a very irregular sort of craft. On her arrival at Philadelphia, April 23, information was laid by three of her seamen—Patrick Gemmill, Jacob Johnson and Richard Pohl—that the vessel, commanded by Capt. Aug. C. Rand, with Thomas Pender as first mate and Willis Rand second mate, had been employed by the Haytien insurgents to convey arms, ammunition and uniforms to Hayti, in violation of the neutrality laws, and to convey insurgent troops, headed by Gen. Bazlias from Iraqua to Miragoane, on the occasion of the capture of that place by the insurgents on the 27th of last March. Pender and Willis Rand were arrested by the United States marshal, and bound over by Commissioner Edmunds to answer. The Haytien consul was present throughout the hearing, and it was at his official instance that the prosecution was begun. Capt. Rand was not on the vessel when the others were captured, and was alleged to be ill. He will no doubt be arrested. The Tropic, which is in the service of Warner & Merritt, fruit dealers, went out of this port ostensibly in ballast, but the witnesses declare that her military cargo was on board when she left her dock.

It is alleged that 500 rifles from Springfield were taken on board the Tropic while she was undergoing repairs at the works of Neafie & Levy, on the Delaware; that one million rounds of cartridges, two field pieces, saddles and uniforms were placed on board the Tropic on the 15th of March, although the officers reported to the authorities that the vessel was going out in ballast. Upon reaching Iraqua, the Tropic took on board fifty passengers, who were insurgents, preparing to overthrow the government of Hayti. Outside of the bay, the Tropic hove to until an Atlas Line steamer from Kingston for New York arrived with 80 additional insurgents on board. The captain of the Atlas steamer refused to allow his passengers to board the Tropic directly, but landed them at Iraqua. There they remained for a day under watch of an English man-of-war. Finally, a small schooner was procured by those remaining at Iraqua, and they soon reached the Tropic, which then steamed away to Miragoane, the deck of the vessel being used for drilling purposes. At midnight of March 26 the Tropic entered the harbor and put off 60 armed men in boats, who, after firing one round, captured the town. On the following morning the arms and equipment were put on shore, and by noon, all the cargo having been landed, the Tropic sailed away to Port Antonia for a cargo of fruit.

THE FIRST NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.—North Carolina may well point with pride to the name of Ransom and his distinguished comrades of the glorious "First North Carolina Cavalry." It was the thorough organization, drill and discipline of this regiment that lay at the bottom of all the splendid achievements of the North Carolina Cavalry. It was called by Stuart a pattern for others. Its zeal and spirit stands. It furnished many officers in other commands, and these officers never ceased to inculcate and enforce the true principles of military duty so ably taught by Ransom.

Of the rank and file of this splendid corps, Ransom, Baker, Gordon, Barringer and Roberts all rose to be general officers. Of the ten original captains, five fell on the field of battle and till soldiers' graves—Crumpler, Whitaker, Woodfin, Ruffin and Houston. Of the other five, Barringer, Cheek and Siler bear the scars of war, while Folk rose to the colonelcy of an outside command—the 65th N. C. Cavalry Regiment. Of the lieutenants, Cowles, McLeod, Gaines, Henry and Neal were promoted to the field and staff, while Anthony, Blair, H. S. Coleman, W. L. Coleman, Dewey, Dougherty, Eller, Fitzgerald, Foard, Gibson, Grier, J. F. Johnson, Knykendall, Matthias, Mast, Powell, Person, Roberts, Ryan, Shell, J. W. Siler, Sauls, N. G. Turner, J. S. Turner, White, Whitfield and Yancey were promoted from the ranks, and in most instances for gallant conduct on the field.—*Wil. Star.*

REAR-ADMIRAL NICHOLSON'S CAREER.—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, who on March 10 turned over the command of the European Station to his relief, Rear-Admiral Baldwin, and went on the retired list after forty-five years of active and patriotic service, was the last representative in the United States Navy of a family one or more of whose members had been prominent in that branch of the public service ever since the foundation of the Government. His grandfather, Commodore Samuel Nicholson—one of three brothers, Commodores in the Navy—was Lieutenant under Paul Jones in the action between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis. He was also the first commander of the Constitution (Old Ironsides), and was senior officer of the Navy at his death. He left a son, Admiral Nicholson's father, who was in the Navy, and served gallantly during the last war with Great Britain.

CONTRABAND OF WAR?—Mr. Ernst T. Lee of Calais, Me., is the possessor of several pages of manuscript written and signed by John Howard Payne, in the form of a letter on the subject of founding a magazine, and was addressed to "John H. Winthrop, Esq., President Mercantile Library Association." It was written in New York under date of January 11, 1839. It was found during the war in a house in Newbern, N. C., and was brought to Calais by Rev. Joseph Lee, then a private in the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment.

THE NEXT ECLIPSE.—On the 6th of May next the moon will pass between the earth and the sun, obscuring with its shadow a tract of the earth's surface beginning a few hundred miles west of South America and extending southwestwardly across the South Pacific ocean to within a few hundred miles of Australia.

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY.—A memorial, signed with the names of all the leading merchants and manufacturers of New York city, has been presented to the Legislature of that State urging the passage of what is known as the Ramapo Valley scheme for supplying the city with water. It is conceded that the Croton supply is insufficient for domestic and business purposes, while for the extinguishment of fires more water is absolutely necessary. It is proposed to lay iron or steel pipes from the Ramapo Valley, in Rockland and Orange counties, to New York city. The work is to be done by a private company, which only asks that the city shall agree to take the 50,000,000 gallons of water which it proposes to furnish daily at a price not exceeding that now paid for Croton. It agrees to complete the work within two years and without one dollar of cost to the city. The plan for the new supply is by W. G. McAlpine, the well-known engineer. The water is to be stored in lakes and then carried to and under the Hudson by a pipe conduit. The length of the aqueduct will be thirty-two miles, its daily supply 50,000,000 gallons, the pressure heavy enough to carry water to the top of any existing building, the cost $6,000,000.

TOBACCO AND THE TOBACCO EXPOSITION AT DURHAM.—The tobacco trade is just now on a big boom. Manufacturers are all busy, and working full forces. Large shipments are being made, to all parts of the world, and I understand that there are large orders ahead. The leaf trade is considerably ahead of that of any previous year, both as to quality and quantity, and prices, even through the largest breaks, are well sustained. There are large orders on the market from manufacturers from various points in the United States and Canada. These manufacturers are beginning to realize the wisdom of placing their orders on the inland markets, instead of Richmond and other large points. The exposition may now be considered well under way. Nine directors, composed of good solid men, have been elected by the stockholders, and these have elected officers as prescribed by the charter. Capt. E. J. Parrish was chosen president. A beautiful site about half a mile from town has been selected for the building.—*Durham Cor. Ral. News-Observer.*

RAILROAD PROJECT.—Mr. H. Blanchard, of Boston, who is said to represent a syndicate with twenty millions at its back, has subscribed $999,500, in round numbers a cool million, to the capital stock of a railroad to run from Mt. Pleasant (opposite Charleston) north to Georgetown, thence to Little River, thence to Richmond, Va. The new road is to shorten the distance between Charleston and New York 100 miles. We do not know how much of Mr. Blanchard's proposed operations are merely on paper. If the new line were really intended to reach Richmond, it would probably seek to connect with the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line at Hamlet, or the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley at Shoe Heel. The charter indicates, however, that it is merely a coast line, striking for Norfolk.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Kainite.

[N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.]

Kainite on Corn.—Many of the effects of Kainite are general and not restricted to cotton. It greatly increases, for example, the yield of corn on certain cotton land when applied in connection with lime. (T. T. Oliver, Johnston county.) Mr. E. D. Pearsall, Duplin county, found it greatly improved the crop of corn, applied alone to swamp land. As a digestive agent, either with lime or without, and as a source of potash, it may correct an evil, as in the case of sour, peaty lands, or may supply a want, as in the case of piney, sandy lands, and cause the soil as a result to produce a better crop of corn as well as cotton. Kainite has been found useful, therefore, both as a dressing upon bottom lands, containing much vegetable matter, and as an ingredient of composts to be used for corn upon sandy uplands. In the former case 100 to 400 pounds have been used per acre, according to circumstances. In the latter case the compost is made from about 500 pounds dissolved bone, or acid phosphate, and Kainite, each to the 1,000 pounds of cotton seed or stable manure, or a convenient amount of each of these. Muriate of potash has been used in place of Kainite, with equally as good results. Where only the potash is considered, this can be had cheaper in the muriate, and as this contains 50 per cent. of potash against the 12½ per cent. of Kainite we would use 125 pounds of the muriate in place of the 500 of Kainite. It is probable also that at least one of the supposed special effects of Kainite, viz: the one of protecting the plants from the diseases causing rust or "frenching," as it is called in corn, applies to this crop. A number of our correspondents are decidedly of this opinion.

Kainite on Peas.—Kainite and peas together are undoubtedly the most promising agents we know of for improving our southern soils. They seem peculiarly adapted to these soils and to go together. We have a long time been familiar with the improving power of peas. It appears now that Kainite is the manure particularly fitted to make a good crop of them where they fail otherwise. The results of the experiments are quite surprising and contrary to what we would expect. The ammoniated superphosphate or complete guano is a comparative failure upon peas, possibly worse than a failure, a positive injury, in some cases. We have space for one illustration. Mr. A. T. McCallum, Robeson county, compared the effects of ammoniated superphosphate, plain acid phosphate and Kainite. He used 100 pounds of each upon plots of equal size, repeating

[*Continued on fourth page.*]

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 3, 1883

MISLEADING STATISTICS.

A collection of census agricultural statistics of the several States, geographically grouped, is going the rounds of the papers, credited to the Philadelphia *Times*, and is to this effect:

A study of the census reports of 1880 in relation to the agricultural interests of the United States furnishes some interesting information in regard to the relative profits arising from this chief industry in various sections of the country. The productiveness of the persons employed in farming varies surprisingly. The highest productiveness appears in the Pacific States, where 110,667 persons engaged in agriculture in 1879 produced staples worth $75,811,422, or $685 to each person engaged in the business. The next highest in the list are the four Middle States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, where 755,635 persons raised crops to the value of $343,757,272, or $454 to each person. The Western or Mississippi Valley States come next in order, with 2,346,544 persons producing crops worth $913,960,652, or $389 to each worker. New England's poor soil and worse climate cut her products down so that 301,815 farm workers produce only $103,343,566, or $342 each. But the astonishing result is in the South. There 4,070,945 laborers produce values aggregating $756,391,508, or only $185 to the worker.

These are the census figures, and while in all probability not absolutely correct they may be accepted as a showing relatively accurate. The differences are startling. That the Pacific States should produce fifty per cent. more in proportion to the labor employed than the rich and highly cultivated Middle States and almost four times as much as the South, will astonish the farmers of both localities. A Southern man will be very loth to admit that barren rocky New England produces twice as much per man as his own section. There is no denying the figures, however, and the farmers of the less-favored sections need to apply their wits as well as their muscles if they would catch up with their more productive neighbors.

"Figures do not lie" in themselves, but they are often the convenient vehicle of lies. Not taking time to verify the *Times's* figures, we accept them as correctly copied from the census tables. But if they are relied on to sustain the *Times's* conclusion that they are the gauge of the relative industry and skill of the agriculturists of the respective sections, it must be shown that they represent the relation each bears to the other in surplus or net production, called by political economists, as well as by simpler folk, "profit." "Profit [of the farmer] is the gain made by the sale of produce, after deducting the value of the labor, materials, rents and all expenses, together with the interest of the capital employed, whether land, machinery, buildings, instruments or money."

The figures given *may*—not only approximately, as suggested by the *Times*, but exactly—represent the relation of the "profit" of agriculture in the several sections; but it by no means follows that they *do* from any thing contained in the *Times's* article. A simple illustration will make this plain. From that portion of the West-side elevated railway in New York city—at sight of which, high in air, the comte de Lesseps exclaimed "C'est audace!"—one sees, beneath, the Haarlem flats richly cultivated as market gardens. He must raise very fine asparagus, artichokes and mushrooms indeed, who essays to cultivate those delicacies on such land, worth, say, $100,000 per acre. Of course the tenant does not pay as rental anything like simple interest on the value of the land, which is held as a speculation, or until the city grows to it; for it would not be possible to raise a paying crop thereon with such handicapping. Yet he pays a heavy rental nevertheless—precisely so much as the law of supply and demand enables the owner to exact from the highest bidder of a lot of half-starved city "agriculturists." In what squalor these live, each one of whom doubtless produces not $454 worth of stuff a year but much over $1000, let any one see who rides in mid-air above their hovels.

The effect of the *Times's* figures is simply to show that in the very populous districts of the North and West and in the neighborhood of the great cities which abound there, a bushel of early potatoes is worth more than in the sparsely settled country neighborhoods of the South—other things being equal. As between the New England section on the one hand, and the Western and Pacific States on the other, "other things" are not equal, as the *Times* admits—the New Englander's efforts being qualified by sterility of soil and bleakness of air. But the *Times* takes no account of the inequality in the conditions which control the value and the valuation of products, which is just as much to be considered as those differences in conditions which it does recognize. If $1000 worth of mushrooms, asparagus and artichokes from the Haarlem flats, as sold to Delmonico or the Cafe Brunswick, could by "intensive farming" be gotten from a like area of land in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, the producer might reckon himself fortunate if it fetched $100 in his home market. For the *Times's* purpose of comparison, therefore, the Cumberland farmer's grade of industry should be represented not by 185 but by 1,850!

What may be the real relation which the skill and industry of the Southern farmer bears to those of his Northern fellow-countryman we have at present no means of accurately ascertaining. Our purpose was to expose a fallacious use of figures assumed to be correct.

The truth is, however, that while much has been done of late years to improve the system of agriculture in many sections of the South, and particularly in this section, a great deal can yet be done and needs to be done in the way of high farming on small farms; and the OBSERVER may be counted upon to do all in its power to hasten the day when the best is done that may be.

FETE CHAMPETRE AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We acknowlege the courtesy of Messrs. L. W. Dick, R. L. Ryburn, A. Wilson, C. S. Bratton and C. S. Johnson, committee, who favor us with an invitation to attend the annual *Fete Champetre* at this venerable institution, on Friday evening, May 11th.

THE NEW IRISH LEAGUE.—Elsewhere is printed an account of the proceedings and purposes of the convention of American Irish which assembled in Philadelphia on the 26th inst. The convention adjourned without day on the evening of the 27th, having succeeded in uniting all the discordant factions of the Irish in America. Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, was elected President, and the supreme authority vested in a council of seven—though the control of the future working of the Irish League and of the American League has been entrusted to Mr. Parnell, as the Chief Executive.

A notable episode in the course of the proceedings was the reading of a letter from Mr. S. S. Cox congratulating the convention on what it had achieved, and declaring that it was impossible for Ireland to remain under the British Government on account of the commercial restrictions of the latter. "There were 68,242 able bodied men engaged in keeping the peace, while there were but 21,000 engaged in teaching. Uncertainty of land tenure and of political statutes and the standing army of spies go to render Ireland the worst-governed country in the world. The agitation for liberty will go on. Questions of extradition and citizens' rights, if considered by the convention, must be viewed in the light of the lessons of recent events."

Unble to be present, Mr. Parnell sent a telegram urging that the platform to be adopted by the convention be so "framed as to enable us to continue to accept help from America, and at the same time avoid affording a pretext to the British Government for entirely suppressing the National movement in Ireland."

Acting wisely, the convention adopted a series of resolutions which appear to confine the efforts of the League to the exercise of what is known in diplomacy as "good offices," to the avoidance of any action in America which might be taken to exceed the legitimate use of moral and political pressure on the British government.

The following resolution, in the use of the expression "*legitimate* means," exhibits the moderation of the convention:

Resolved, By the Irish-American people in convention assembled, that the English Government in Ireland, originating in usurpation, perpetuated by force, having failed to discharge any of the duties of government, never having acquired the consent of the governed, has no moral right whatever to exist in Ireland, and that it is the duty of the Irish race throughout the world to sustain the Irish people in the employment of all legitimate means to substitute for it national self government.

The newly elected President of the American League, Alexander Sullivan, now one of the most prominent Irishmen in the world, is but thirty-five years of age, and was born in Maine. He stumped the State of Michigan for the constitutional amendment giving negroes the right of suffrage, and was an active Republican. He continued so until 1872, when, being a strong friend of Greeley, he supported the liberal movement and has since been a Democrat. He studied law with Algernon S. Sullivan, of New York, and has been for a number of years in successful practice in Chicago.

Shortly before the adjournment, the report of the committee on organization was read, setting forth, among other things, the objects of the American League as follows:

1. Earnestly and actively to sustain the Irish National League in Ireland with moral and material aid in achieving self-government for Ireland.

2. To procure a clearer and more accurate understanding by the American people of the political, industrial, and social condition of Ireland, that they may see for themselves that her poverty is the result of centuries of brute force and destructive legislation, and that, if permitted to make her own laws on her own soil, she will demonstrate the possession of all the essentials, natural and ideal, for political autonomy, beneficial alike to Ireland and the United States.

3. To promote the development of Irish manufactures by encouraging their import into the United States; to promote the study of Irish history, past and present, and to circulate carefully prepared literature in schools and societies, that the justice of the cause may be thoroughly defended against ignorance, malice and misrepresentation.

4. To encourage the study of the Irish language, the cultivation of Irish music and an enlightened love of the art characteristics which made the past of our race bright amid darkness and have always secured for the Celt success and renown in every country in which he has had an equal opportunity with his fellows.

5. To hurt the enemy where he will feel it most by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale.

6. To abolish sectional feeling; to destroy those baleful animosities of province and creed which have been insidiously handed down by the enemy; to weave a closer bond of racial pride and affection, and to keep alive the holy flame of Irish nationality while performing faithfully the duties of American citizenship.

COMPLIMENT TO A FAYETTEVILLE MAN.—Mr. Charles J. Huske, as many of our readers know, has charge of the Fish Commission of South Carolina. This accomplished gentleman is the son of our townsman, Maj. Wm. Huske; and, a few years ago, was complimented by the invitation of our Southern neighbor to accept the position which he holds. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Col. A. P. Butler, in his third annual report now before us, thus speaks of him:

The Fish Commission.—This important branch of the Department has been well managed by Mr. C. J. Huske, who was placed in charge of this work in 1880 and has since conducted all the details of the Commission.

Mr. Huske is thoroughly proficient in this work and devotes his entire time and attention to it. He has given perfect satisfaction to the Board and Commission, and enjoys, as he deserves, their fullest confidence and esteem. His report, in addition to a statement of the work done during the year, contains some very valuable suggestions to those interested in fish culture.

AN ANCIENT ORGANIZATION.—The Cape Fear Navigation Company, which up to last year owned the Cape Fear River from Fayetteville to Wilmington, was organized in 1785—that is to say, during the Confederation and four years before the adoption of the United States Constitution. This fact, and the doubt of the right of the government to assume control of a river lying *wholly* within a single State, induced the 46th Congress to pass the bill authorizing the payment of $10,000 to the company for its franchise; and control of the river has since rested with the government.

FROM CHARLESTON TO RICHMOND.—If the narrow gauge railway referred to in the following extract from the Charleston *News and Courier*, should be built, it would pass, if run with an air line, directly through Fayetteville. Attention is invited to comment upon this project in an item from the Raleigh *News and Observer* printed on the first page of this paper.

Says the *News and Courier*:

Mr. Blanchard, a member of the Boston syndicate which recently subscribed $999,500 to the Georgetown, Santee and Little River Railroad, was in this city yesterday and expects to go to Georgetown this morning. Mr. Blanchard, in conversation with a reporter for the *News and Courier* yesterday, said that he was going to Georgetown to consult with his engineers and collect full information of the two roads which the company proposes to build. He will return here soon, at which time, he says, he will be able to give fuller information. As far as Mr. Blanchard could say, the general plan of operations is to build a line of railroad from Mount Pleasant to Georgetown and thence by way of Raleigh to Richmond, and another line from Georgetown to Lancaster and thence an air-line to Cincinnati. Both roads will be narrow gauge roads. The northern route will be an entirely independent line to Richmond, and the western road will connect only with three narrow gauge roads between Lancaster and Cincinnati.

Both routes, he says, will place Charleston 200 miles nearer New York and Cincinnati, and the object of the syndicate is to open a direct communication between the West and the coast, and to tap by their northern road the richer timber and agricultural lands through which it will pass which now have no outlet. He says the syndicate has a plenty of money to build the roads without outside assistance, and that the work will begin just as soon as the rights of way are secured. He says that after the work commences, which he thinks will be shortly, the line of road from Mount Pleasant to Georgetown and from Georgetown to Lancaster will be completed within four months, as forty-five miles between Georgetewn and Lancaster have already been graded.

The narrow gauge system is adopted, he says, because the syndicate are satisfied from actual experience that a narrow gauge road can be built over rough country at about 40 per cent. of the cost of building a standard gauge road, and over level country at 60 per cent. of that cost. Furthermore, he says they are equally satisfied that the narrow gauge road can be operated at far less the cost for the same amount of work, and will pay handsomely where the standard gauge would fail to pay expenses.

The Southern terminus will be in the city of Charleston, connection with Mt. Pleasant being made by double-end transfer boats.

And the Wilmington *Review*:

There has been considerable talk of late of the proposed line through by the coast from Charleston to Norfolk via Wilmington. It is claimed that by this route the distance between Charleston and New York will be 100 miles less than by the first route. The new line proposed is to start from Mt. Pleasant, opposite Charleston, and run north to Georgetown, thence to Little River, thence to Wilmington, and from Wilmington on up the coast via Newbern to Norfolk. Mr. H. Blanchard, of Boston, representing a syndicate worth $20,000,000, has subscribed, it is said, $1,000,000 to the capital stock of this road, the construction of which, we fear, lies far in the dim future.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY.—Commencement day at the University falls on the 6th of June, and, apart from the usual orations of the graduating class—which in the writer's day were esteemed by the speakers the most important events likely to occur in the world—unusual attraction is offered in the address before the literary societies to be be delivered by Chief Justice Manning, of Louisiana; and in the Baccalaureate sermon which will be preached by Dr. Hepburn, the erudite president of Davidson College.

We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation to be present received from the marshals, who are

Mr. M. R. Hamer, Chief, S. C.; Messrs. T. B. Cherry, J. B. Bobbitt, A. C. Tate, W. H. McNeill, S. A. Holleman, S. B. Turrentine, N. C.

The invitation itself, by the way, is, like all sent from the University, superbly engraved. This one is a gem, in which it is manifest the engraver has followed the suggestions of Col. Saunders in his report to the Governor on the Great Seal, and has discreetly draped the two ladies in the one with which he heads his artistic work.

THE AMERICAN PEACE CONGRESS.—General Grant's proposition, in his first message as President, for a peace congress which should eventuate in uniting all the governments of the civilized world in one grand harmony, and which seemed to afford such unbounded amusement to Prince Bismarck and our late friend Gortschakoff, has met with more favor as restricted to the nations of the American continents. A recent letter from Washington says:

The forthcoming volume of diplomatic correspondence shows that the invitation of the United States for a peace congress of all the nations in North and South America was accepted very promptly by nearly every government to which it was sent. Mexico accepted with great cordiality, declaring that "the object deserved the most sincere approbation and applause." Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras accepted at once without reservation. Nicaragua and Costa Rica cordially approved the design, but deferred formal acceptance until they could learn definitely that the congress would assemble. Venezuela accepted with a most enthusiastic response. Even in Chili, where extraordinary objections were anticipated, the Foreign Secretary replied that the laudable purpose for which the congress was invited must meet the approval of all nations. Brazil the only American monarchy, accepted the invitation cordially.

UNION HOME SCHOOL.—We acknowledge the receipt of a catalogue for 1882 of the Union Home School, located at Union Church, Moore county, N. C., Prof. J. E. Kelly, A. M., and Mrs. J. E. Kelly, Principals. This popular and flourishing school had a total of 115 pupils on its rolls last year, with a very large average attendance. The annual commencement of the institution will take place on the 17th of the present month.

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

The Eclectic.—The May number of this old favorite is as bright as a day in May, and contains something to gratify and satisfy every variety of taste. The following is its table of contents: "Jonathan Swift;" "The Limits of Science," by Rev. George Edmundson; "The Humorous in Literature," by J. Henry Shorthouse; "Brazil and her Railways," by Charles Waring; "*Frater Ave Atque Vale*," by Alfred Tennyson; "Boys;" "Under the Snow," a story by Mrs. Katharine S. McQuoid; "Recent French Novels;" "The Sea Calls," by James Addington Symonds; "Wagner and Wagnerism," by Edmund Gurney; "A Persian Carpet," by Frederick Boyle; "Transferred Impressions and Telepathy," by Edmund Gurney and Frederick W. H. Myers; "An Indian Festival;" "Miss Dairsie's Diary," by Lady Lindsay; "Common-sense in Dress and Fashion," by Lady Paget; "Work and Overwork," by Dr. J. Milner Fothergill; "My Library;" Literary Notices; Foreign Literary Notes; Science and Art; and Miscellany.

Mr. E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York, publishes the Eclectic at $5 per year.

The Century.—The "Century" for May is filled with good matter, and contains the usual number of superb illustrations. The table of contents is as follows: "Father Junifero," a Sketch of the Franciscan Missions; "A Ballad of the Mist," by Rose Lathrop; "Pomona's Daughter, by F. R. Stockton; "Antiquity," Jas. Sanderson; "Adventures in Tymi," F. H. Cushing; "Du Maurier and London Society," Henry James, Jr.; "The Christian League of Connecticut," Washington Gladden; "Marsyas," L. F. Tooker; "Songs," R. W. Gilder; "The Father of American Libraries," Bunford Samuel; "Old Age, from the Middle Distance," Joel Brenton; "Salvini's 'King Lear,'" Emma Lazarus; "Song," S. W. Duffield; "The English Volunteers during the Late Invasion," C. D. Warner; "Half-Lives," J. J. Piatt; "The Aborigines and the Colonists," Edward Eggleston; "A Woman's Reason," W. D. Howell; "Cardinal Manning," C. Kegan Paul; "Moral Purpose in Art," Sydney Lanier; "Sketch of the Hog Mountain Range of North Georgia," J. C. Harris (Uncle Remus); "This Lily," E. M. Booth; Topics of the Times; and Open Letters and Bric-a-Brac by Oliver Johnson, Julia C. R. Dorr, A. S. Isaacs, F. B. Herzog, Walter Learned, R. H. Stoddard, O. F. Adams, J. A. Macon, and C. F. Crandell.

ANOTHER VERSION.—On the first page of this paper are printed some beautiful lines on the excellence of charity. Our venerable friend, Mr. Wm. H. Hardin, happening to see the poetry in proof, recalls an amusing dialogue between Isaac Barrow and the Bishop who examined him at his application for orders. Dr. Barrow was the immediate predecessor of Sir Isaac Newton, as professor of mathematics at Cambridge two centuries ago, and, resigning that, became the eminent divine that he was. Charles II, who was very fond of him, used to call him an "unfair preacher, because he exhausted every subject and left nothing for others to say after him."

Mr. Hardin's mind is a store-house not only of learning but of venerable jokes, anecdotes and witticisms, which, like good Falernian, are not impaired by age. Thus:

Bishop—Quid est fides?
Barrow—Quod non vides.
Bishop—Bene. Quid est spes?
Barrow—Quod non res.
Bishop—Excellenter! Quid est charitas?
Barrow—Ah! Magister! id est paucitas.
Bishop—Excellentissime! Aut Erasmus, aut Diabolus! [Orders conferred without further examination.]

Population for the South.

Along with dollars there is another species of capital needed in the South, and that is population; for in developing the resources of a country muscle is as necessary as money.

The North has a plethora of population; and under the new order of things since the annihilation of the institution of slavery, there is no earthly reason why Northern men of enterprise should not turn their eyes eagerly towards the South; for in the slave States there are not only productive lands that may be bought more cheaply than in Northern States, but there are vast primeval forests of valuable timber, rich mineral deposits of almost every description, water courses equal to those of any other region of the world, and advantages of climate not only inestimable for healthfulness and comfort but priceless in considerations of that practical economy which measures the value of weather by the amount of out-door labor it allows to be performed. Any Northern manufacturer whose business is disappointing him in its profits, should come down into the South and with his experienced eye look around for site, for raw material, for shipping facilities; and we are quite sure that he will find himself disposed to become a Southern citizen. And so with the farmer too, in the North; if he will make an excursion of observation through the South he cannot fail to be favorably impressed with the low price of lands, the variety of crops they may be made to produce, and, generally, the means of access to eligible markets. The short, mild winters and the early springs of the South will surprise him into a recognition of the great fact that as much open-air work may be done in two years at the South as in three years at the North.

It is no matter of wonder that the attractions of the South were so little understood by the North while slavery existed; for the two sections, except that they acknowledged the same general government, were almost as separate as any two European countries with contignous territory. But the barrier between the Northern and Southern people was removed eighteen years ago; and now, with the passing away of all the prejudices between them, we see Northern men coming into the South, as thousands of Southern men have gone into the North; and the only complaint that the South has to make in this connection is that Northern men are not coming in such numbers as she would like to see them.

Next to money, population for the South is her great desideratum. And we hope very soon to see that each week will be bringing into the Southern States as many Northern men as are now coming with each year.—*Industrial South.*

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

May Day—Cock Fighting and Worse Vices—Democratic Municipal Nominations—The Work of the State Chemist—The Fruit and Cotton Crops, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, May 1, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been so long since a typical May day, such as every man remembers when he goes back to his boyhood, has brought its flowers, its holiday and its queens, that one doubts almost whether there are to be any more such merry days. In this very practical age the habit of celebrating this royal day of spring is a matter of mere convenience. It is done in a *nunc pro tunc* fashion. If it is not convenient to observe the day that a thousand years have left a blessing, another arbitrary day is substituted for it and made to masquerade in its stead and in its borrowed roses. Actually the children are trooping up the streets with books and slates going to school. Not so, the grown up children of the sporting world. They are having high jinks to-day. This afternoon will begin the cocking main. Twenty-one cocks will be shown on a side, and the battle between the Red Roanoke and the Haw will be between the Haw River Grays or Alamance joined. The Haw River Grays or Alamance Grays and Jim Norwood's cocks, large lusty fellows, are splitting the air with a half hundred exhilarating voices that are answered back defiantly by the Jersey breeds and the gallant Stone Fences, by the masters of a hundred mains, and whose pride for a couple of generations has been to die with their spurs on. A great deal of false sentiment and superfluous tenderness for animals and fowls is finding a harmless vent on account of the presence of so many game cocks. It is a weak vice and hasn't a great many friends, and therefore one to be stamped out ruthlessly. If one half the effort were made towards bridling vicious gossip, cruel scandal and other forms of uncharitableness that is put forth to hamper this cruel sport, there would be less unhappiness in the world and a good deal more of disinterested religion.

Last night the various wards held their meetings and candidates were named by the Democrats for Aldermen for the ensuing year. There were some pretty sharp canvasses made, and a good deal of feeling manifested in the third and first wards. Everybody is well pleased with the result so far as can be learned to-day, and there will be a melancholy dearth of independent candidates. John MacRae, a former citizen of Fayetteville, was voted for in the third, and if there had been any doubt as to whether he would have been nominated or not, I think he would have got nearly all the votes, as he is very much liked. However, he can wait until his waist gets large enough to look aldermanic and then he will be our Mayor. After the ward meetings had adjourned the bad feeling culminated in a personal rencounter between M. L. Haynes and C. W. Lambeth, Jr., in which the former was badly cut in the neck and stomach. The chances are against his recovery.

Dr. Charles Dabney, State Chemist, has gone North to examine the museum specimens of ores, timbers, stones, &c., to secure the necessary space in the Boston Institute for the State exhibit, and to purchase the necessary drills for exploring the coal and phosphate beds of the State. We know nothing of our coal fields or phosphate deposits except what the out crops show. What extent of economic resources there is in the State is utterly unknown to us, and we will remain in this marvel of ignorance until there is a practical test made to determine their extent by means of the drill.

The most reliable information received from the various parts of the State satisfies those most interested that the fruit crop is not killed but will be large enough for all purposes and that the wheat is looking unusually flourishing and healthy.

The cotton crop is about what it was last year in area, in some counties less, in others more, but the general average will not be lessened more than 10 per cent. at most. An encouraging sign is the increase in the area of corn land. A decreased area is reported in only 3 of 45 counties where observations on this head have been made. If more corn is planted there will be more hogs grown. More hogs, better hogs and cheaper hogs is a good rallying cry for the anti-crop lien and mortgage men and will do quite as much towards lessening the evil, as any number of pamphlets full of absurd assumptions for facts and thoroughly digested rhetoric.

The surveyors are experimenting upon grades, trial lines, &c., in getting into the old Mansion property proposed as a new depot for the North Carolina Railroad. If it can be made serviceable I dare say it will be purchased and then there will be several hundred yards less of mud to wade through to get to or from the station.

I have received with the compliments of Mr. Pulaski Cowper, the Editor, "Extracts of Letters of Maj. Gen. Bryan Grimes to his Wife." It is a highly entertaining volume and reflects the fierce bravery of the soldier in a very true light. What a sad end to such a strong, manly life was his murder in the twilight. P. M. W.

Irishmen in Council.

The Convention of the Irish National League met last Wednesday in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia. The object of the Convention is stated to be to wind up the affairs of that body and merge it with another body whose scope will be broader and more far reaching. The Land League as now organized deals only with questions of landlordism and not with those of national and local self-government. The new organization will grapple with all three of these questions and some others besides.

O'Donovan Rossa was present during the morning for a while, seated at the reporter's table, having been admitted as a representative of his paper, the *United Irishman*. He was very quiet and took notes occasionally. Mrs. Parnell entered the hall about 2:30 and was greeted very warmly, all present rising to their feet and cheering. She went on the stage and took a seat near the secretary's table and was formally introduced as the mother of the great Irish leader. She will be here during the remainder of the week, but will make no public address or speech of any kind.

On the next day, April 26, Mr. Sullivan addressed the convention as follows:

We hold the anomalous position of being the only fairly and freely chosen parliament which may assemble to consider the welfare of the wretchedly oppressed, plundered and misgoverned people, and we are restrained at the same time from stepping outside the functions of auxiliaries to the patriots who are heroically struggling at home, and in an alien and hostile legislature, in the vain hope of awakening the long suspended conscience of a powerful and brutal foe. How great are the possibilities, how great the responsibilities of this convention! We have met neither on the one hand to dictate to our brothers in Ireland in anything, nor on the other hand to apologize to them and our common enemy for anything. We have met to organize and concentrate all the forces of our race, that our strength shall be potential in our national struggle. We have met to solidify all the elements of our national sympathy, that hereafter there shall be an authorized body to speak—not for party, not for men, but for united exiled Ireland. We have met to tell our brethren in Ireland that it is theirs to choose the road which leads to liberty and ours to march with them upon it. The racial blood that flows in our veins shall feel the same pulse beat as theirs, and that beat shall be as firm and as steady as the tap of a drum on the morning of battle. It is eminently proper that we should assemble around the cradle of American independence, for in its achievements the Irish race won the first enduring triumph against the tyranny which it shall continue to resist until its clutch is loosened from civilization. In these precincts it is just that we should declare, in the words of the organic instrument of the Republic, that "all men are born free and equal," and that the political liberty we enjoy belongs equally to our kindred in Ireland. In these precincts the fathers of the Republic entered upon the discussion of grave questions with wide diversity of opinion, but with singleness of aim. They contemplated many methods, but all tended to the common purpose. Their debates were protracted and free, but they were conducted with dignity and decorum. By neither their silence nor their speech did they afford aid or comfort to the enemy.

Grateful for their example, let us enter upon our duties with an ever-mastering sense of the high and holy responsibility. It was the noble boast of the young patriot, as he was about to ascend the scaffold, that he had wished to procure for his country the guarantee that Washington had procured for America. In the spirit in which Robert Emmet died we live; in his words, we are determined on delivering our native country from the yoke of a foreign and unrelenting tyrant, and to place her independence beyond any power on earth. That we may have upon our deliberations the approval of Almighty God, and of all just men who love liberty, we must show in this parliament of our race, assembled in the city of Brotherly Love, that every party is less than its cause; that every individual is esteemed below our country, and that every Irishman is a brother.

And a cable was read from Mr. Parnell in these words:

"*London*, April 26.—My presence at the opening of the most representative convention of Irish and American opinions ever assembled being impossible, owing to the necessity of my remaining here to oppose the Criminal Code bill which re-enacts permanently the worst provisions of coercion, and if passed will leave the constitutional movement at the mercy of the government, I would ask you to lay my views before the convention. I would respectfully advise that your platform should be framed to enable us to continue to accept help of America, and at the same time avoid affording pretext to the British government for entirely suppressing the national movement in Ireland. In this way only can unity of movement be preserved both in Ireland and America. I have perfect confidence that by proper moderation and prudence the cause of Ireland will continue to advance, and though persecutions rest on us at present, before many years have passed we shall have achieved those great objects for which through many centuries our race have struggled."

Concerning the object of the convention and the effect of participating in it, the New York *World* says:

What the Irish in America wish and intend to do by their convention is to aid the Irish in Ireland to secure genuine Home Rule. It is impossible that in carrying out this purpose they should not promote the doing of acts in Ireland and England which, if a British subject is concerned in them, will undoubtedly be treason in Great Britain. Irish Americans who remain in this country and keep clear of military enterprises of course will be perfectly safe; but it is just as well for all persons connected with the convention to look the facts of the case in the face.

Reductions of the Taxes on Tobacco, and How to Secure the Rebate.

The extent of the reduction in the taxes on tobacco and its products made by the act "to reduce internal revenue taxation," &c., and the changes it makes in the law will be learned from the following:

There has been a reduction of about fifty per cent. in the rates for licenses charged by the Government. Under the new law on and after May 1st dealers in leaf tobacco will pay annually a tax of $12, dealers in manufactured tobacco $2 40, all manufacturers of tobacco $6, manufacturers of cigars $8, peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars of the first class, as now defined by law, $30, of the second class $15, of the third class $7.20, and of the fourth class $3.60, and retail dealers in leaf tobacco $250, and 30 cents for each dollar on the amount of their monthly sales in excess of the rate of $500 per annum. Farmers and producers of tobacco may sell at the place of production tobacco of their own growth and raising at retail directly to consumers to an amount not exceeding $100 annually. No tax for dealing in manufactured tobacco will be required from a farmer, planter or lumberman furnishing such tobacco as rations and supplies to his laborers and employees, provided that such supplies do not exceed one hundred pounds weight during the year, and that the farmer or lumberman is not engaged at the time in selling goods as a merchant to others than his employees or laborers. From May 1st a rebate to the extent of the reduction on all original and unbroken factory packages of tax paid tobacco and its products held by manufacturers and dealers on May 1st is provided for, in case the claim for rebate is made within sixty days thereafter.

To secure this rebate the manufacturer or dealer must, on May 1, take an inventory of his stock on hand "at the beginning" of that day, entering the different items under the appropriate heads in the rebate blank, which he can procure from the collector of the district or which he may have printed for himself. The inventory must be taken in the presence of two impartial witnesses, each of whom must personally count and inspect the stock. By "impartial witnesses" is meant two persons who have not the slightest interest or ownership in the goods, direct or indirect, and "who are not clerks or employees of the claimant or of any other claimant under said act." Both the dealer or manufacturer and the witnesses are required to make affidavit that the inventory is correct, and that every requirement of law in the preparation of the same has been complied with. The inventory and affidavits are to be turned over to the deputy collector, who is required to investigate the claim and, upon finding all correct, to make affidavit to that effect and turn the matter over to the collector who will certify the claim to the internal revenue department at Washington. Rebate labels are to be attached to each original and unbroken factory package examined. Claims for rebate cannot be sold or transferred. Before they are allowed and a warrant or check issued for their payment they must be passed upon by the internal revenue department, the fifth auditor's office and the comptroller's office. It may be November or December next before the warrants are issued to claimants, but payment in cash to dealers cannot be made until Congress passes an appropriation for that special purpose. On receiving their warrants dealers can sell them if they desire, as the law does not require that they shall be presented for payment by the claimant. Dealers are not required to affix a rebate label to each package containing ten or twenty cigarettes, or to each one ounce, two ounce package or foil chewing tobacco; or to each two ounce, four ounce or eight ounce package of smoking tobacco. Rebate labels are to be affixed to each box or case containing stamped packages of cigarettes, as, for instance, on each box containing five hundred cigarettes in stamped packages of 10s and 20s, and such labels are to be affixed on the outside of boxes containing, say one quarter gross one or two ounce stamped foil packages, chewing tobacco; and on the outside of each box containing, say one quarter gross two ounce, four ounce, or eight ounce stamped packages of smoking tobacco. All stamps for ten pounds and upward have serial numbers to be entered in the inventory. There are no serial numbers printed on stamps for less than ten pounds.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—Professor A. F. Bandelier of the American Archaeological Institute and two attendants were captured last week by the Apaches in Sonora, Arizona, and are supposed to have been murdered.

Cincinnati has had seventy-nine murders and one hanging in ten years.

Col. D. K. McRae delivered the oration at the planting of the tree in honor of Judge Gaston at New Berne, on Monday.

Nearly four hundred boxes of peas were shipped by the steamer Shenandoah on Tuesday from New Berne, and a large number of packages of turnips and cabbages. Peas sold on the wharf at $3 25 to $4.40 per box.

A great hail-storm passed through a portion of Burke county last week and two days afterward the hail could be seen in places six to twelve inches deep.

Yesterday, thirty new letter boxes were put in use in Wilmington, the streets having been marked and the houses numbered according to the requirements of the P. O. Department; and our North Carolina seaport will now enjoy the convenience of better delivery in all parts of the city and of letter collections from all needed points.

Eliza Pinkston, the famous Louisiana witness in the electoral controversy of 1876–'77, has died in jail at Canton, Miss., where she was serving a term for larceny.

Helen Marcovitch, who attempted to shoot King Milan in the cathedral, at Belgrade and subsequently tried to commit suicide, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to death.

A photographic counterfeit of the new five-dollar National Bank note, the first discovered of the new notes, has been received at the Treasury for redemption. It was upon the First National Bank of Milwaukee.

According to the New York *Sun*, the loathsome disease of leprosy has appeared in New York.

Dr. J. M. Zachary, of Jackson county, N. C., writes to the Atlanta *World* that a species of cinchona or Peruvian bark tree has been discovered in that county. The leaves resemble those of the sumach or the walnut; it bears large bunches of red berries, resembling elder berries (only larger) which ripen in September. The bark is smooth and three-fourths of an inch thick.

The newly completed bridge on the Chester & Cheraw Railroad, over the Catawba river, between Chester and Lancaster, and the fine iron bridge which spanned the Little Broad River, in Cleveland county, were destroyed by the recent freshets.

The Southern Historical Society meeting, appointed for Nashville, May 23d, has been postponed until the Fall.

Sunday was a bad day for drinkers and drink furnishers in New York. The police enforced the excise law and arrested 100 sly liquor dealers.

The U. S. District Court met at Wilmington on Monday and adjourned till Tuesday because of the absence of Judge Seymour.

The Durham Tobacco Fair has been postponed, because the buildings will not be completed this month.

The mortality resulting from the cyclone in Mississippi, reported in last week's OBSERVER, was vastly greater than at first supposed. 460 deaths are thus far reported.

Another terrible cyclone has visited the Southwest this time in Louisiana and Texas. Dwellings, trees, crops and all other obstacles were carried away by the force of the storm, and many persons injured, though few mortally.

Booth's Theatre, New York, has been sold for $500,000, about half its cost, and is to be converted into shops.

The London *Times* ridicules the Philadelphia Irish Convention; pronounces the Irish unworthy of national independence; and declares that they must be made to feel the strong hand of the law.

Prof. Mangum, of the University, does not desire the presidency of Trinity College.

The Charlotte *Journal-Observer* says that trains were run on the Western North Carolina railroad to Asheville last Friday for the first time since the big storm. There is still one break in the track, and a transfer of passengers and baggage had to be made. The Warm Springs branch of the road is still unfit for use, and there have as yet been no trains to that point from Asheville. The Waynesville branch of the road is said to have suffered more than all, and its restoration will be the work of months.

DOGS AND SHEEP.—The Wilmington *Star* quotes from an exchange as follows:

It is estimated that there are 4,000,000 of sheep in Texas, which number will be increased during the coming season to 5,500,000, worth $13,500,000.

And says: If North Carolinians knew the value and importance of the sheep industry there would be a million sheep at this time grazing in the State, and in ten years double that number. But the dogs and their friends have willed it otherwise.

The estate of Jefferson Davis at Beauvoir, Mississippi, covers an area of about 500 acres, a considerable portion of which is devoted to grape culture.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....MAY 3, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch) one insertion,	$1 00
" " " two "	1 50
" " " one month,	2 50
" " " three "	5 00
" " " six "	8 00
" " " twelve "	15 00

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LECTURE.
WESTERN SENTINEL.
E. J. LILLY—For Rent.
Mrs. DYE—May has Come at Last.
GEO. BRANDT—The Greatest Bargains.
FRANK THORNTON—Black Dress Goods.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Flour, Hardware, &c.
J. A. PEMBERTON—Fresh Supply of Dress Goods.

ABOUT TOWN.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Programme.

The procession will form at 4 p. m., on Hay street, in front of the Seminary, in the following order:

Chief Marshal and Assistants.
Band.
LaFayette Light Infantry.
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.
Ex-Confederate Soldiers.
Fayetteville Graded School.
Orator, Chaplain, and Officers of the Ladies' Memorial Association.
Citizens in carriages and on foot.

The column will move down Hay steet to Green, thence by the usual route to the Cemetery, on arriving at which it will enter the grounds in reverse order. The following will then be the order of ceremonies:

Decoration of the Graves.
Music—Dirge.
Prayer.
Music—Hymn.
Oration.
Music—"Old North State."
Salute by the Military.

The ladies are requested to meet with floral decorations at the Seminary by 3½ o'clock The merchants, it is hoped, will close their places of business, that they and their employes may take part in the memorial services. The sextons of the different churches are requested to toll their bells during the moving of the procession.

Mr. Jas. D. McNeill will be Chief Marshal of the day.

LECTURE.—As will be seen by an advertisement in this issue, Hon. S. S. ("Sunset") Cox of New York will lecture in William Hall, next Thursday evening, 10th inst.—subject, "African Humor." Mr. Cox's reputation as an orator precedes him, and no encomium of the distinguished lecturer is needed from us to give assurance that all who hear him will enjoy a rare literary entertainment. It is stated that there is a probability that Senator Vance will be here at the same time, but we do not make this as an authoritative statement.

Our friends in the country who design being in town next Thursday to attend Memorial services would do well to come prepared to stay over night, that they may enjoy the lecture.

A SERIOUS FALL.—We regret to learn that on last Monday morning Mrs. Ann S. Smith, while stepping out of her front piazza, by some means made a mis-step and fell, inflicting a severe injury upon her arm and shoulder, though we are glad to know that it is not considered dangerous.

OBITUARY.—We are pained to announce the death of Mr. Jas. Taylor, which took place on the 28th ult., at Durham, where he was residing. The deceased was a native of Fayetteville, and his remains were brought here for interment. The funeral services were conducted at the Methodist Church, on Sunday at 11 a. m., Rev. J. R. Brooks officiating, a large congregation of mourning relatives and friends being in attendance.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR CUMBERLAND FAIR.—We are requested by Mr. Lawrence, the Secretary of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, to state that he will in a few days call upon the merchants of the town for their offering of special premiums; and we earnestly urge our wide-awake merchants and those also who may not be wide-awake, but should be, to aid the indefatigable Secretary to the extent of their ability.

AN EFFICIENT OFFICER.—So far (and we feel confident that he will only improve with increase of service) our town marshal, Mr. Campbell, gives general satisfaction. He is active and vigilant; and, under his authority and supervision, there is little or no lawlessness, the thoroughfares are in better condition, and affairs generally improved. The citizens will be found ever ready to sustain the marshal in the performance of his duty.

STRAWBERRIES.—This luscious fruit has appeared in market in small quantities and at high prices. Whether reclining in lonely state against a lump of sugar in the bottom of a saucer at a church festival, or proudly perched on the snowy billows of a frozen milk punch, the strawberry everywhere holds its own:—

None know it but to love it,
None taste it but to praise.

The gloomy prognostications as to the future of the fruit crop will not, we are glad to say, be realized. Small fruits will be abundant, and of apples, peaches and pears the prospect is that we will have a sufficient although not a full crop.

TOBACCO REBATES.—Our merchants were busy on the 1st inst., in accordance with the law, in taking account of tobacco, and in preparing their forms for the rebate now allowed under the reduction of tax. To give some idea of the large business and stocks of tobacco carried by some of our merchants, we hear of one firm, A. S. Huske & Co., whose rebate amounts to $257.19.

AFTER LO! THREE MANY YEARS.—An old family Bible has recently been returned to its owners in this county after an absence of more than a quarter of a century. Thirty years ago it was sent to the Pension Bureau at Washington, the family records which it contained being needed in the case of a pensioner of one of our former wars. There it has since remained, entangled in the red tape and gathering the accumulated dust of the Circumlocution Office, while the names of those born written on its yellow pages became the names of the dead inscribed on the stone in the country graveyard; and the two sections, amid blood and smoke and tears and groans, were making history—and another pension roll (the latter to benefit the party of the other part).

But the Bible was brought to light at last; the Department wrote concerning it to our able and efficient (Republican) Postmaster, and through him the book was restored.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for in the Fayetteville post-office, up to Tuesday, 1st inst. Persons asking for these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Betsy Jane Baker; Willis Byrd; M. E. Byrd.
C—Jas. R. Carter; R. Cohen.
H—Fanny Harden; M. Lizzie Harper; Miss Laura Hall.
K—H. McP. Kennedy.
M—Isabella McNeill.
O—Rebecca Oates.
P—J. W. Purdie.
S—J. E. Smith.
W—Jane B. Williams; John Winn; Peter Willis.

DRAMATIC.—We are pleased to know that a company of the young ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville are preparing to give us an amateur theatrical entertainment. Past experience has shown that we have a fair share of dramatic talent in our midst; and, as our friends propose to devote the proceeds of their work to the Memorial Association, we hope that their public *debut* will receive a large measure of popular favor.

In connection with the acting there will be fine music.

CROWDED OUT.—A communication from the Secretary of the LaFayette company is too late for this week. It will appear in next issue.

GASKELL'S COMPENDIUM OF FORMS.—One of the most valuable works in print is "Gaskell's Compendium of Forms." See advertisement.

Special Fertilizer Premiums.

To be Awarded under the Rules and Regulations of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, at the Annual Fair to be held at Fayetteville, Nov. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 1883.

R. M. Nimocks offers one-half (½) ton Navassa Guano for the largest yield of cotton made on five (5) acres by use of said guano.

Three (3) bags of same for best yield of wheat on three (3) acres by use of said guano.

Two (2) bags of same for best yield of corn on two (2) acres by the use of said guano. [Will offer other premiums in guano soon.]

A. B. Williams & Co. offer one (1) ton of the Fayetteville Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co's." Fertilizer for the largest amount of seed cotton produced on three (3) acres by the use of said fertilizer.

A. E. Rankin & Co. offer one-half (½) ton of "Long's Prepared Chemicals" for the largest yield of cotton on five (5) acres by the use of said fertilizer.

One-half (½) ton of the same for best yield of corn on five (5) acres by use of said fertilizer.

One-half (½) ton "Farmers' Friend" guano for the best yield of cotton on five (5) acres by the use of said guano.

By Authority,
G. W. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

A Cumberland Watering Place that May Be.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to say a few words in your valuable paper about the Eureka Spring. This spring is located about seven miles North of Fayetteville on the McArthur road. It is in a beautiful high and dry part of the county, surrounded by high hills on each side of the spring, and is one of the finest mineral springs in the State. That I have reason for saying so will be seen when I relate that I came here for my health ten weeks ago almost a hopeless invalid, and now I believe I will live. For three or four years I have been suffering with dyspepsia, nervous debility and rheumatism. Since I came here I have gained twenty-one pounds in weight, my appetite is good, and I can eat almost anything that comes to hand. And the members of my family have been greatly benefited; and others, who were afflicted like myself, have been cured.

As for pleasure seekers, this is a beautiful place, as the hills and valleys abound with wild flowers in endless varieties, while the sweet bay tree with its boom perfumes the air. As for fishing and hunting there is a splendid pond not far from the spring where can be caught fine fish; while up and down the little streams wild deer gambol, and from the distant hills can be heard the shrill whistle of the wild turkey.

Let the afflicted come to this truly marvelous water and drink.

D. H. WEST.

Eureka Spring, April 24, 1883.

Black River Letter.

Farm and Fruit—The Bridge Question—An Indian Relic.

BLACK RIVER, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, April 20th, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The farmers are busy planting corn and cotton—somewhat behind on account of the unfavorable weather. I think we will have a full crop of apples.

Your correspondent, "Cross Creek," reminds me of a preacher and his servant Sam, who went to hear him preach. The next day he asked Sam what he was doing with that paper last night. "Taking notes, sir." "Let me see them. This is all foolishness, Sam." "Boss, I thought so when you was preaching." "Cross Creek" thinks he will be

Carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease,
While others fought to win the prize,
And sailed through bloody seas.

Some time ago Mr. J. A. Williams was having some ditching done. In the bottom of the ditch, three or four feet deep, we found a tomahawk. The handle had turned to rock—evidently a hickory handle. PLOUGH HANDLE.

Medical Examiners.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—Please publish the following notice for the information of your patrons:

The Board of Medical Examiners of the State of North Carolina will meet in Tarboro, N. C., on Monday, May 14th, 1883.

Without a license from this Board, no physician who commenced to practice in North Carolina, after April 15th, 1859, can collect his fees by law.

Applicants for license will be examined in the various branches of medicine, and must give satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and that they have attained the age of twenty-one years. (See Laws of N. C., 1858-9, and 1870-71.)

PETER E. HINES, M. D., Pres.
HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D., Sec'y.

Salem, N C., April 23d, 1883.

Sir Philip Rose, formerly an intimate friend of Lord Beaconsfield and the legal adviser of the Tory party, is dead.

HARNETT COUNTY LETTER.

Late Spring and Backward Farming—High Water—Sheep and Dogs—Memorial Day.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

HARRINGTON, N. C., May 1.

MR. EDITOR:—The "oldest inhabitant" don't remember having seen a spring as late and backward as this. The weather has been so cool and wet that the farmers are further behind in planting by three weeks than I ever knew. On account of the unprecedented rains the streams have been very high, the Cape Fear being higher than in fifteen years past; consequently, the catch of shad and other fish has been small and prices high.

One of our neighbors has lost nearly all his flock of sheep by an old *sow*, who killed the grown sheep as readily as she did the lambs. Had she not been caught at it the cry would have gone forth, *dogs*, and immediately the slaughter of innocent canines would have commenced. Some people have an idea that if it were not for dogs, there would be sheep on a "thousand hills," but this is a grand mistake; if all the dogs were dead the sheep would still have enemies. I admit that the dogs kill some, and it is very convenient to saddle them with the death of every missing sheep, but the *two*-legged dogs are more to be dreaded than the *four*-legged, because they are better judges of mutton, and when they commence all the best sheep disappear, while the dogs are just as apt to kill an old ewe as the finest mutton. Until they are stopped, it is useless to kill the dogs; besides, a well-trained and well-fed pack of hounds are rarely or never known to attack sheep; it is the ill-fed and mangy curs of the "wards of the nation" and the *fice* that do the mischief. A good pack of hounds are worth a good deal in a neighborhood in destroying foxes and other "varmints" that devastate hen-roosts and destroy more poultry in value than the dogs do of sheep. I am no hunter, and don't own a dog; but I merely write this in defense of right, and to charge the blame, at least part of it, where it belongs.

Do not forget the 10th of May—the day for decorating the graves of our friends and kindred. The custom is becoming more popular year after year, and it has a refining influence; for on Memorial Day, while placing the floral tokens of affection and remembrance upon the mounds that mark the resting-places of those we loved, we recall the endearing qualities of the lost ones, their generous deeds, their pleasing traits, their cheering words and their vain hopes. It is a simple act to place a flower on the grave of a friend, but to what a train of tender and melancholy reflections does it give rise!

JOHNNIE REB.

THE RECENT FRESHET IN CHATHAM. With the exception of the unprecedented freshet of January, 1865, never before has Haw river been known to be so high as on last Monday. It rained here very hard on Sunday night, but no one supposed there would be anything like a freshet, and there would not have been but for the deluge of water that fell in the counties above us, where such a rain fell as never was known before. Deep river did not rise very high, but Haw river came rushing through our county like a devouring monster, sweeping away three spans of the bridge at Pace's mill, all of the long bridge at Henley's mill and a portion of the abutment at the Haywood bridge. The bridge at Bynum's stood firm and unmoved. All the low grounds were submerged, the crops of grain thereon greatly damaged, and many fences washed away. While there was no freshet in Deep river yet the back-water from Haw river submerged the low grounds for two or three miles above the confluence of the two rivers, and it is said that the back-water from Haw river rushed up New Hope with such force as to wash away a mill-dam on that stream. It is rather a novel thing for a dam to be carried up stream.—*Pittsboro Record.*

REV. JNO. M. ROSE, JR.—We see from the *Methodist Advance*, published at Goldsboro, N. C., that the Rev. J. M. Rose, Jr., who was called to the Presbyterian Church at this place, but accepted the call to Goldsboro, is "preaching to the great delight of his congregation." They speak of him as a "second Talmage." We rather think he is more of a gospel preacher than the star of Brooklyn. We were all delighted with him here.—*Cheraw, S. C., Sun.*

Prince Gustav de Batthyani-Strattman, hereditary lord of Gussing in Hungary, and who for half a century has been a constant attendant on the races at Ascot, Newmarket and Goodwood, died last week at Newmarket race-course, England, aged 80.

SPASMODIC CONVULSIONS ARE FREquently caused by worms gnawing at the vitals; therefore, at the first indications of worms, Shriner's Indian Vermifuge should be administered according to directions.

MARRIED.

VANN—CALAIS—In this town, on Wednesday evening, April 25th, 1883, by the Rev. T. W. Ebeltoft, Mr. JOHN C. VANN to Miss MATTIE D. CALAIS.

DIED.

TAYLOR—In Durham, N. C., on Saturday, the 28th ult., JAMES E. TAYLOR, formerly of this town, aged 30 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

AGENTS WANTED
To Canvass for
Gaskell's Compendium of Forms.
The most practically useful, popular and best selling work on the American continent. Address L. H. ROBERTS, Fayetteville, N. C., Gen. Agent for W. Va., Va. and N. C.

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.10
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	37@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	1.10@2 50.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACNO—		North Carolina,	60@80
Hog Round, new	13	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	13@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	12½@12½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@14	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	@15	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.20@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	90@120	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 1—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was steady at 39½ cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at these figures.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.40 for Strained and $1.45 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.50 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.60 for Hard and $2.75 per bbl. for Soft. Sales at quotations.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $14.00, 14.50@15.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.50; Extra Mill (good heart) $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.50; Common Mill $5.00@$6.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

J. A. PEMBERTON
Has just received a fresh supply of beautiful
DRESS GOODS,
Black Silk Grenadines,
Buntings and Nun's Veiling
IN ALL COLORS.
A beautiful line of
Silks and Satins to Match for Trimmings.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
A great variety of new style Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves and Silk Mitts in every new shade.
LACES.
Just received a beautiful line of NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACES, RICH BLACK PURE SILK LACES in all widths, TORCHON LACES, EDGED RUFFLINGS. In this stock may be found all the new style Laces very cheap. Call and see them.
J. A. PEMBERTON.
May 3, 1883. 13-2t

LECTURE.
HON. S. S. COX, of New York, the distinguished Congressman and Orator, will lecture at 8 o'clock in Williams Hall, on Thursday evening, May 10th. Subject, "African Humor."
Admission, 25 cents. Proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.
May 3, 1883. 13-2t

THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED
In 4-4 Bleachings, Sea Island Sheetings, Prints and Lawns, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4 and 11-4 Brown and Bleached Pillow Casings and Sheeting, Canton Matting, Toweling, etc. etc.
Call at once at the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar, Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 S. Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C. GEO. BRANDT.
May 3, 1883.

FOR RENT.
THE dwelling at present occupied by F. R. Rose, Esq., containing eight large rooms, beside bath room with water introduced into same, and all necessary out buildings. This is the most comfortable and elegant dwelling for rent in Fayetteville. Possession can be given about the 1st of June. Apply to F. R. Rose or to the undersigned.
E. J. LILLY.
May 3, 1883. 13-2t

If You Want
BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, MOLASSES, SYRUP, COFFEE, SUGAR, MARSHALL AND LIVERPOOL SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, STARCH, CANDY, CRACKERS and CANDLES
or any goods that a well regulated house has, call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S, Hay Street.
May 3, 1883. 13tf

H. H. H. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
Have the nicest and best selection of Fishing Tackle ever before brought to this market, with various and sundry articles of the Hardware line constantly received and for sale by us. We can give good bargains.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.

Horse and Mule Collars,
Bridles, Saddles, Blankets and Halters, Wagon and Cart Reins, Britching, &c.;
Iron of all kinds, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

ROYSTER'S CANDY.
FRESH AND SWEET,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

STONEWALL PLOWS.
BEST COTTON PLOW EVER SOLD.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

PRUNES,
DRIED APPLES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

FRANK THORNTON'S
Black Dress Goods Department.
SILK WARP HENRIETTAS.
MATELASSES DAMASSES.
CAMEL'S HAIR.
DRAP D'ETE.
IMPERIALS.
TAMISE CLOTH.
SERGES.
BROCADE AND PLAIN BUNTINGS.
SHOODAHS.
ARMURES.
NUN'S VEILING.
JERSEY CLOTH.
CRAPE CLOTH.
CASHMERES.
FRANK THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.

JUST THE PAPER THE PEOPLE WANT!
ED. OLDHAM'S
WESTERN SENTINEL!
(Established 1852.)
Should be Read at Every Fireside in Western North Carolina.
Full of News, Fun, General Information and Something to Interest Everybody.
Send 50 Cents and Try it Three Months!
WINSTON, N. C.
May 3, 1883. It

FANCY CANDY,
CAKES AND CRACKERS,
&c. &c. &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

AT GEO. BRANDT'S!
The Handsomest House,
The Most Experienced Salesmen,
and above all, the most agreeable attention to customers, and one of the most desirable stocks of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions,
AND THE MOST FASHIONABLE SELECTION OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
for Gents, Boys, Youth and Children, to be found in the State, at
GEO. BRANDT'S
GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,
24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

IN FINE SHOES FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, WE KEEP
ZIEGLER BROTHERS
OF PHILADELPHIA, ONLY.
GEO. BRANDT.
April 26, 1883. 12-3t

If You Don't
always see what you want advertised by us come and call for it and you will be apt to find it.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Just received another lot of those
Fine New Style Buggy Harness,
AS CHEAP AS EVER.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Drawing for a Piano.
100 TICKETS at 50 cents each will be sold at the store of A. ELSON, where the Piano may be seen. One chance out of the one hundred will win.
April 5, 1883. 9-2m

Two Sets Good Double Wagon Harness,
VERY CHEAP.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

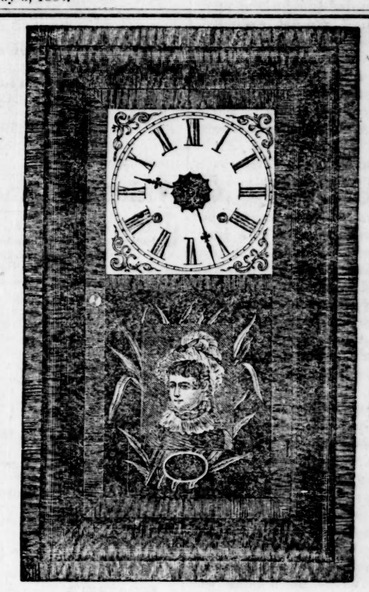
WHY WE
SELL MORE CLOTHING
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN FAYETTEVILLE IS SIMPLY BECAUSE WE OFFER THE FINEST LINE OF
Men's, Youth's, Boy's
AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
in such variety of styles and patterns and at prices which satisfy the closest buyer.
We are also the sole Agent for the celebrated
FORCH & DENZER HATS.
Mr. HENRY ELSON who is with us would, at any time, be glad to welcome his old friends.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to H. ELSON,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

TWO VERY FINE SOMMERSET
SADDLES,
AT A BARGAIN.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

JUST RECEIVED,
ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

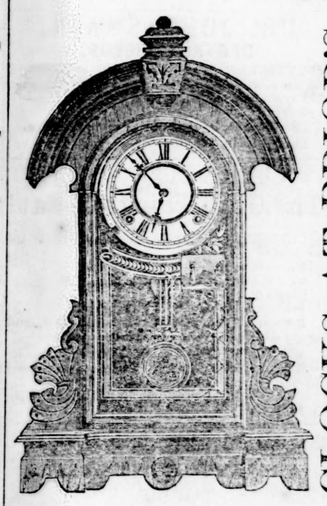
May Has Come at L
And with its blooming of flowers a blossoming forth a profusion of
Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Ribbons, Silks, Sa and Gauzes.
Lilies of the Valley, Crushed Strawberry, Shrimp, Violet Wreaths, Pond Lilies and Apple Blossoms, and all those pretty little things that go together to make women so bewitchingly lovely.
For particulars, leading styles, colors, &c., see our New Spring Catalogue for 1883.
If you wish to see the best stock of
Millinery, Fancy Goods, Neckwear, &c.,
in the State, from the cheapest to the finest call early and often. We take great pleasure in showing goods to those who can appreciate pretty things. NEW GOODS TRI-WEEKLY.
Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, May 3, 1883. 13tf

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.



Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get
WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.



CLOCKS AT PRIOR'S.

Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warrented at PRIOR'S.

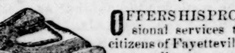
COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR
Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE,
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
IS
WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!
Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers, Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;
BUT
GEO. A. THOMSON,
with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl, can sooth the savage howl.
KNOW ONE AND ALL
that any thing to be had in a
FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply and Provision Store,
IS KEPT AT
HEADQUARTERS!
49 and 51 Person St.,
GEO. A. THOMSON'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

LUMBER!
JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.
PLANING MILL.
I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

NEW GOODS
AT
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware.
Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Ask for



We offer to merchants by the dozen
Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.
as low as ANY MARKET.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 26, 1880. 2-tr

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

[Concluded from first page.]

the ammoniated superphosphate, with an article of different manufacture from the first. He does not give us the figures, but says: "The plot on which I used Kainite made twice as many peas as any one of the others. You could tell very plainly to the very row exactly where the Kainite commenced by the peas. Kainite is certainly a god-send to the cotton farmer."

Other experiments speak to the same effect. It is advised, in view of such experience at home, as well as of the German authorities, to use Kainite entirely alone upon peas, that is, without ammonia or phosphates. We are not so sure about excluding the phosphates, although all of the experiments lean that way, but we are quite certain that ammonia or nitrogenous matter is inactive, probably injurious, upon peas. Lime and marl are not excluded. On the contrary, either increases the efficiency of Kainite with this crop. The foreign authorities urge the importance of putting out the Kainite for these legumes early in winter, or even in the fall. There may be a special reason for this in case of this crop.

On Clover and the Grasses.—The results are favorable. A very distinct and important effect of Kainite is to repress the growth of weeds and the coarser, rougher grasses in meadows. Kainite with lime, or plaster, did best on clover. On meadows Kainite did best in combination with superphosphate and ammonia. It improves the quality of the grasses upon the sour, wet spots, and appears, for a time, to accomplish the same results which a thorough draining would accomplish, although it will not take the place of this permanently.

On Irish Potatoes.—The only experiments were roughly made and rather discouraging. A compost, one-fifth acid phosphate, one-fifth Kainite, the rest cotton seed and mold, was used at the rate of one ton per acre in the row with Irish potatoes. It was a very dry season and a hot, sandy soil. Very few potatoes were made and very small, knotty indifferent ones, with a low content of starch. The potatoes were decidedly better where no manure was used, and only oak leaves were used as a covering (used in the other case also). Mr. N. Newby, Hertford county, had a similar experience, with a similar manure. He used only 500 pounds per acre, equal to only 50 pounds of Kainite. He says: "The potatoes did not come well. I think the salt in the Kainite caused them to rot." In other cases Kainite is said to have done well with potatoes, especially in combination with nitrogenous and phosphatic manures. The examination of potatoes thus grown, shows a tendency, at least toward a diminution of their amount of starch. This is much to be regretted. We are not to be discouraged entirely, however, for the German authorities assure us that this may be prevented and the yield of potatoes greatly increased by applying the Kainite in the fall or winter, or better still, the year previous. This rotting of the potatoes and diminution of the starch is attributed to the chlorides in the Kainite, and the explanation is that, when applied early enough, they are washed down into the deeper layers of the soil or diluted so as to be harmless. Schulz-Lupitz applied his Kainite to his peas or beans and received great benefit in his potatoes the following year. With these precautions it is likely that Kainite may still prove a valuable manure for his crop.

On the Sweet Potato.—There are views *pro* and *con*. Mr. John D. Powers, Pender county, for example, says: "I used Kainite alone on sweet potatoes on common pine and gallberry land with good results." Mr. J. P. Leach, Halifax county, says of Kainite: "Used 1 cwt. per acre in connection with cotton seed, stable manure and acid phosphate. The manure was particularly good for sweet potatoes." Mr. Calvin Cox, Pitt county, says on the other side: "Kainite did but little good on sweet potatoes." The subject requires more systematic experiment. From analogies we have a right to expect good results on sandy lands.

On Rice.—A few isolated trials encourage us to hope that in Kainite we have an agent to assist in the restoration of worn out rice lands. We hope to induce those interested to try this plan upon exhausted rice lands: marl with a good application—say 300 to 600 pounds—of Kainite, to be followed by a little acid phosphate—say 200 pounds per acre.

As for the kinds of soils upon which Kainite promises to be especially useful, we have foreshadowed already in the preceding parts of this paper what is to be said on this subject. It appears to be peculiarly fitted to the wants of two varieties of soil found very extensively with us.

1. Swamp lands—Kainite is destined to be the foundation rock of all improvement of these lands. It has already brought the greatest blessings to the poor dwellers among the bogs and moors of North Germany. It may work wonders for us upon the extensive swamp lands of the Atlantic coast, if we only proceed aright. It has established its relations with our great staple crop upon these lands. It is already adopted as the peculiar manure for cotton on such soils and as the preventive there of rust or blight. The programme to be followed in opening up vast new areas of land is known. It is thorough drainage, marl and Kainite (or other legumes). We need only the labor to do the work, which will vastly increase the area of the arable lands of our State.

2. Upon the light, piney, sandy soils of this section Kainite has a great work before it. These soils all need its potash. But its chief importance is in connection with the legumes. These plants are our reliance for improving the sandy lands, as clover is for the clay lands.

Kainite and Peas, followed by composts with acid phosphate, promise to do just as great a work for the uplands as marl and Kainite for the lowlands. The manure must be more complete upon these soils. It is generally necessary to add all the elements of plant food to these very thin lands, but perseverance in this scheme will in time make fruitful fields of many of our sand barrens.

The writer hopes that this brief presentation of the best ascertained results of trials of Kainite will direct the attention of planters to these great possibilities, and assist them some little in striving toward them.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Buhrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in a certain cause therein pending wherein J. R. Page, Trustee is plaintiff, and J. B. Starr and others are defendants, I shall offer for sale thirteen hundred and fifteen acres of land lying in Quewhiffle Township, known as the McFarland Land, conveyed to me by D. McDougald by Deed of Mortgage, recorded in Book V, No. 3, page 414, Register's Office of Cumberland County. This sale will be made in conjunction with a sale of same land by the Sheriff of Cumberland under certain executions, and the purchaser will obtain a good title. Said lands are valuable for turpentine, timber and farming purposes.

Time of sale: May 7th, 1883, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.
Place of sale: Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR,
Mortgagee and Commissioner.

I will sell above land at above time and place under executions.
R. W. HARDIE, Shff.
March 29, 1883. 8-ts

J. B. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.

GARRETT & MYROVER,
PRACTICAL
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.
April 9, 1883. 9-6m

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.
Office in the Fayetteville Hotel Building.
Nov. 4, 1880. 20tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A. GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At CHAS. HAIGHS.
April 19, 1883. 11tf

We have added largely to our stock of
Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.
Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,
is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of
Irish Potatoes
for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF
Heavy Groceries
for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,
$6,000
of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the consequences of exposure to malarious, miasmatic, Bilious, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the old-school specifics and now prescribe this luminous vegetable tonic for chills and fever, as well as dyspepsia and nervous debility. Hostetter's Bitters is the specific you need.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

MESSRS. ROSE & LEAK take this method of informing the public that they are now receiving (and by the last of the week will have in store) their

COMPLETE STOCK
OF
New and Desirable Spring and Summer Goods,

which were carefully selected by one of the Firm recently in the Northern cities.

These two stores are filled to overflowing with
SEASONABLE GOODS,
which the public will do well to examine.

ROSE & LEAK invite especial attention to their new stock of
Ready-Made Clothing;
and to their
Shoe Department,
where may be found a full line of T. Miles & Sons and other reliable brands of Shoes.

ROSE & LEAK call attention to that popular brand of real French Corsets, "A la Serine." They have handled these Corsets for several years and believe them to be excellent.

ROSE & LEAK think their stock in all lines is more complete than usual and they respectfully ask that you will give them a call.

A good lot of MATTINGS from 15 to 75 cts. per yard.

ROSE & LEAK,
23 and 25 Hay Street.
April 5, 1883. 9tf

WE TAKE

THIS opportunity to invite our lady patrons to call and examine our new and complete
STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER
Dress Goods,
embraced in which will be found all the novelties of domestic and foreign manufacture.

Our department for Gentlemen's Wear is unsurpassed in
LINEN, DRILLS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, etc.

We have this day received invoice—*direct importation*—of the choicest patterns of
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
H. R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to HENRY ETSON.
April 12, 1883. 10tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville (Tenn.) Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by
E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of S. SHEETZ & SON, for the purpose of conducting a
FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering Business,
on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, near the old stand of S. Sheetz.

Having had a long experience in this business, with the consequent advantage of knowing so well the wants of the trade, we feel assured that we can satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage—both in prices and goods.

We have in stock, and will receive day by day, a fine lot of Furniture, which we offer low for cash.

Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Goods in variety. We are daily expecting a handsome hearse.

Those wanting anything in the Upholstery line will find us well prepared for work of this kind.

Repairing a specialty and orders solicited.
Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6tf

Collars, Bridles,
Saddles, Hames,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR
Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.
All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.

Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.

Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the
Furniture Business in all its Branches,
at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of
Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,
at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.
Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

USE THE BEST.

I am Agent for the well known
Stono Phosphate Company,
Walton, Wham & Co. Plow Brand,
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Brand,
Upshur Guano Company,
whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Floats or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1882. 3t

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

THE CELEBRATED
"Faultless" Corset
is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.
April 12, 1883 10tf

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved
Seamless Turpentine Stills,
which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 25 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address
McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 137tf

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

REV. A. I. ROBB Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.
REV. J. L. TOWNER,
Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

1832. 1883.
THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of
Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE
upholstered, repaired and varnished.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

A 15-Horse Power Engine,

(new), with 24 feet of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys for sale low. Apply to
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 5, 1883. 9tf

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.
With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H. & J. C. HORNER
June 15, 1882. 112tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building.)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Organettes $9 to $15; Organette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $850; Jewett's Horse Dandies $4; "Farmar Turbine Water Wheels" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both
COOKING AND HEATING
Stoves;
of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.
Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.

The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.

Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1y

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw. Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades. Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 19tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave the wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m. and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m. and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.
FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.35 "
Sanford at	7.00 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive. Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the Shoulder Blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper. Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty. Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes. Yellow Skin. Headache generally over the right eye. Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 6th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing Nervousness, Debility, Unfitness for Study or Business, Blotches or Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Lack of Confidence, Dizziness, Defective Memory, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Seminal Emissions and Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Lassitude, all Painful, Premature and Prostrate Diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, whether arising from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express. Medicines sent everywhere, secure from observation; but where personal consultation is preferred, office is FREE and confidential. A list of questions to be answered by patients sent free on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.

Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES*.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON*.

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING*. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT*.

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 135tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK. Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effecting Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very many cases, and is now a proclaimed success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is recommended by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $5; No. 2 (lasting two months), $9; No. 3 (lasting four months), $15. Sent to any address, free of observation, on receipt of price. Full directions for using, and pamphlet containing testimonials, which will be mailed for a three cent stamp. Pastilles can be ordered by telegraph, and sent C. O. D. for the whole of the above or any of same selected. Each sealed for others.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.